GOVERNOR GARDNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

before it the communication from the friends of

the Free State movement in Kansas. His pla

for withholding it, on the ground that it had no

official character, none but a Hunker would

THE ANTI-KNOW NOTHING TICKET for mur.

D. C., prevailed by majorities ranging from

FROM KANSAS

Since the butchery of Reese P. Brown, the 17th ultimo, the Border Ruffians have made no special onslaught on the Free State me i.

But they hold over us continually the threat extermination, and several of our friends, wh

are particularly obnoxious to them, have been

that the Free State settlers in the vicinity of the town of Atchison have been warned to leave their claims by the 15th of this month. This

s understood to be for the purpose of making oom for Davy Atchison and his comrades, who

sts" as soon as there is grass enough for their

mules to graze. If they will only wait till that time, I hope there will be preparations made to give them a warm reception. On the 4th instant, Atchison made his long-adventured

and no enthusiasm in the crowd.

We have had the substance of the speech in his printed letters. He said he should lead

fifteen thousand men into the Territory, and the meeting of the new Legislature, on the 4th

of March, is to be the signal for war. Then

will the Legislature and its abettors be visited with fire and sword. He seriously assured his

hearers that fifty Missourians, with shot gun could whip two hundred of the Kansas Rive

Yankees with Sharpe's rifles. Unless Congrets does something for us, there will be shed it blood of American citizens in resisting the invaders. But let not Free State emigrans

believe all that Atchison says in regard to his

military force.

We want adventurous men here, who love

the cause of Freedom, and are not afraid to in-

cur danger in its defence. The New England

settlers have shown that they have breathed the air of Lexington and Bunker Hill; and I

could point out another class of men, who are

just the sort for this country. You, sir, know

them well. They were your early co-laborer in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. I mea-the descendants of the Scotch, and the Scotch

Irish Presbyterians. I am not of them by birt or creed, but I know them to be as zealous for

reedom as their fathers were for the solem

League and Covenant, and they are brave mer

too. I think not many of them have com hither, but they are wanted here. How glad

would we welcome whole congregations of them with ministers and elders. Let the German

also come by thousands. They do not sa

much; but when it comes to voting, every ba lot that they cast is thrown for Freedom.

Buchanan county, Missouri, has just organ zed an Emigrant Aid Society, and it is reporte

that twelve hundred dollars have been subscr

bed to its funds, for the purpose of promoting Slavery here. It is said that other counties on

the border are adopting a like course. Hence our friends will see that it is to be no child's

play to establish and secure free institutions

A memorial has lately been presented to the

Nebraska Legislature, in favor of annexing the part of that Territory lying south of the Platt

river to Kansas. The principal reasons give for this project are, first: The Platte cannot b bridged nor forded, and hence seems to be th

memorialists say the great question of the da-is, "Will Kansas be free?" and such annexs

tion would determine that question irrevocable in the affirmative. On the other hand, I have

previously understood that such a move ws

on foot, in the hope of securing South Nebrask

for Slavery.

In see the President, in his late message, he

gone over horse and foot to the side of the Border Ruffians. He says it is his duty to en-force the local and national laws in the Terri

tory; then he has shamelessly neglected h

duty. Has not the property of our citizers been destroyed? Have not two of our neighbors been shot down, and another butchered in in cold blood with a tomahawk? These more

derers and burglars walk abroad unmoleste

swore to enforce the laws in Kansas, does he not stand before God a perjured man? The Government of President Pierce, in this Terri-

tory, has been no Government for the body of

one case by one of his Indian agents; in other

cases, in the vicinity of other of his officers

others are fired upon and wounded; others driven from their homes—and neither he nor his subordinates do anything to secure the ends of

ustice. But when we propose to establish s

Sovernment, which will protect our lives and

property, he comes forth with a message, and declares that such a course is revolutionary and

treasonable, and threatens us with the sword

and gibbet. Our hope is in Congress. We ask to be defended from robbers and assassins.

or else that we be permitted to defend our

FROM MEXICO.

him about 2,400 men, and the papers say that he will certainly be compelled to evacuate Puebla by the troops, 4,000 in number, which have been sent against him by President Cononfort. Gen. Uraga had been defeated in Sierra Gorda, and the most of his followers had passed.

over to the Government. The affair was almobloodless. The city of Mexico is being fortifie

and placed in a condition to withstand an atsault, if one should be made upon it. Public

affairs are represented to be in a worse condi-tion than ever before known, even in that dis-

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA. - New York,

Gen. Walker. On the following day, Col. Kin-ney was placed under arrest, and subsequently banished the territory of Nicaragua, and sent, under the charge of Mayor Martin, to the Atlan-tic seaboard. The Star of the West passed, on

sunk, and fourteen others carried down the river, some of them greatly damaged. The loss of property is very heavy.

tracted country.

C. P. SHULTZ.

selves. Is the request unreasonable?

no effort is made to bring them to justice.

natural boundary of a State. Second:

To the Editor of the National Era:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Feb. 6, 1856.

to flee for their lives. It is reported

have thought of.

eight to forty votes.

compliance with a request of the House of Re

will not allow the truth to come out in evi-

At a meeting of the Republican Associa-tion of Baltimore, held the 29th day of Febru-ary, 1856, the following resolutions were introsentiment, were adopted, and directed to

published, viz:
"Resolved, That the thanks of this Associa tion are respectfully tendered to Francis P. in which he discharged his duty as our repre sentative in the Republican Convention at Pitts-burgh, and that it is the sense of this Association that the paper presented by him in said Convention reflects the true opinion of a major-

Convention reflects the true opinion of a majority of the voters of Maryland.

"Resolved, That the assemblage styling itself a meeting of the merchants, traders, and business men of Baltimore, held at the Exchange on the 27th instant, assumed as the basis of its on the 27th instant, assumed as the basis of its action a misrepresentation, having no other foundation than a newspaper paragraph; that the promoters of that meeting have not earned, by said action, the meed of wisdom; and that, or the obvious result of the same, the violation of the rights of a peaceful, unoffending, and es-imable citizen, and the insult offered, through him, to this Association, we believe they wi sooner or later, receive the condemnation of al

ht-thinking and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That the public press, when co ducted by men who justly feel the responsibility of their position, and wield its mighty powers with an eye single to the public good, is, indeed, the palladium of our liberties; but when used by tricksters and wily politicians, it is an engine of base despotism, and 'like a sword in the hands of a fool.' Extracted from the minutes.

"HICKS HARRIS, Secretary." OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON CITY RE-

PUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. The following named gentlemen have been

elected the officers of the Republican Association of this city:

ewis Clephane, Secretary, famici R. Goodloe, Corresponding Secretary

Brown, Renchard, Directors D. L. Hishop, I. Tudor, M. D., REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

The Republican Association of this city de sire, through the columns of your paper, to fying intelligence that the work of organization throughout the country is fast progressing. Letters have been received, informing us of the organization of the following associations.

for the week ending March 3d: Raymond, Potter county, Pennsylvania. U. Atwood, President; R. W. Benton, Recording

Secretary.
Summerhill, Pennsylvania, Theron Beard,
President; Daniel Hammond, Corresponding Secretary.

Beaversville, Jennings county, Indiana. W. Spriggs, President; W. L. Richardson, Corresding Secretary.

Indiana. Henry Williams.

Farmersville, Indiana. Henry Williams, President; John Andrews, Corresponding Secretary.
Neel's Creek, Jefferson county, Indiana. Ah Wilson, President; J. C. Tibbetts, Correspond-

ing Secretary.

Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana. H.
W. Clark, President; D. C. Chipman, Corres-

ponding Secretary.

Jerome, Howard county, Indiana. Hampton Brown, President; C. P. Baldwin, Correspond-Durlin, Wayne county, Indiana. Nelson

eth, President; Stephen Bayles, Corresponding Secretary. New York City, (German.) Dr. M. Langen schwazy, President. Yorkville, Oneida county, New York. Darwin Hallenbeck, President; George Balis, Cor-

Stout's, Adams county, Ohio. Joshua Trevi-

Auburu, Cayuga county, New York. Kenosha, Wisconsin. Harmon Marsh, Presi dent ; L. B. Nichols, Corresponding Secretary. With your permission, we shall continue t turnish a weekly summary of Associations or-

ganized. Yours, &c., Lewis Clephane,

Sec. Rep. Association.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. WADE.

On the 28th February, the Hon. B. F. WADE was re-elected, by the Ohio Legislature, Unid States Senator, for the term of six years. The vote stood, Wade 102, Todd 36, Stansoury 1. Many of the members of the Legissture are said to be Know Nothings. Mr. lways been known to be opposed to it. The act of his re-election, therefore, shows that the nembers of the Legislature are more Republian than anything else, and that they regard with disapprobation the proceedings of the late National Know Nothing Convention.

THE SLAVE CASE AT CINCINNATI.

het Court in Cincinnati, Margaret and the the Sheriff, placed in the hands of the Uni- gain her standing as a married woman. d States Marshal, and, under an escort of of the fact proved on the trial, that they had

HON. B. C. EASTMAN.

We find the following obituary of the Hon. B. C. Eastman, a member of the last Congress amounced, the Assembly of Wisconsin, then in his pen, was in society the saddest. session, passed resolutions commemorative of his worth, and adjourned in token of respect.

"Mr. Eastman was born in Maine, October 24th, 1812. He commenced the study of the law with Judge Emmons, of Hallowell, Maine, and subsequently completed his studies in New York city. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1840, located temporarily in Green Bay, and subse-"He attained considerable eminence in his

act, as a business man.

"He faithfully represented the 2d Congressional district of this State in Congress, for two successive terms; and, although an ardent had been successive terms." iquity. Although not politically ambitious, few men in the State could have sought political preferment with brighter prospects of success.

For some years, Mr. Eastman had abandond, for the most part, the practice of the law; and, having acquired a handsome competency, it was his intention to have settled himself on a farm he had purchased near Platteville, and pend the remainder of his life in that quiet and on from the jostling of the world, for

During his painful sickness, of more than three months, Mr. Eastman was visited by four of his brothers, who are residents of this State, two of whom, physicians, were in constant at-tendance, and called to their assistance the best edical aid in the country; but from the day on to its fatal termination.

"Mr. Eastman leaves a wife and many friends

The Rebiele.

KATE WESTON; or, To Will and To Do. By Jennie D Witt. With eight illustrations by Mr. Lenan, engraved by N. Orr. New York: De Witt & Davenport, 160 Nas-sau street. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington,

ceived, well-written story, has evinced no little power and skill in its production. The style is animated and piquant. The naturalness of the conversations is one of the principal attractions of the book. There is no stiffness, no affectation, no striving after effect. Everything falls naturally and easily into its place, making up a beautiful whole. The characters are clearly and distinctly drawn, and maintain their individuality throughout. "The puffy little Mr. Pufton," the lisping Mr. Reid, gentle Kate Weston, and gifted, generous Edward Clarence, stand out like pictures on canvass.

But this is not all. A high and holy purpose has inspired the pen of the author. She has drawn from a full heart, as well as from a well-stored mind; and we are sure that her earnest endeavors to warn the unwary and the easily tempted, cannot be lost. She has depicted in vivid colors the desolating effects of intemperance upon all the different classes of society, from the highest to the lowest; and her thrilling appeals to American Christians, whose children and friends are being carried away by this moral whirlpool. cannot but reach the heart. We congratulate the author upon her success, and augur for her work an extensive sale.

GEOFFREY MONCTON; or, The Faithless Guardian. B Susanna Moodie, Author of "Roughing it in the Bush," &c., &c. New York: De Witt & Davenport. For sale This is a very entertaining book. The plot

s well conceived, the characters finely sustained, and the style smooth and natural. The deep plotting of a villain, the faithful monitions of true friendship, and the sad and comfortless lot of an orphan dependent on wealthy relatives, are portrayed with a force and vividness worthy the reputation of the author. She has powerfully described the sure reward of allowng love of gain to be the ruling desire of life the signal vengeance which overtakes those who sacrifice truth, honor, and all that is virtuous, to gratify a wrong ambition, and has endered her story instructive as well as inter esting. Having once begun the book, the sympathies of the reader are so thoroughly enlisted, and the attention so riveted, that it is no easy matter to stop till it has been finished. *

GLAUCUS; or, The Wonders of the Sea Shore. By Charles ton : Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury Washington, D. C.

This is an odd book to have followed "Hyps tia." It shows the versatility of Kingsley's pen, which, in one and the same week, is writing Parish Sermons, Historical Words, and, as in this book, Studies in Natural History. ANOTHER BUDGET; or, Things which I Saw in the East

By Jane Anthon; Eames, author of a Budget of Letters. Second edition. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. One This is one of the best of the clever books of hand, written of late years by lady travellers.

Miss Eames has the skill to interest her read

ers, from the opening chapter on her voyage

and travels, and well repays them for their time by the various knowledge she communicates of all that comes within her review. "Attic Philosopher," &c. Translated from the French. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. One vol., pp. 239. For

sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This title has nothing to do with the book. t was written by the author while spending her summer months beside a Lake, which lies near her chateau in Brittany. There are three tales, illustrative of social progress of the laboring classes, and are entitled, The Slave, and is a picture of the condition of a slave of ancient Rome; The Serf, or the life of the laboring man of the middle ages; and The Apprentice, or life of our own times. The book is full of interest and instruction.

THE WINOW BEDOTT'S PAPERS. With an Introduction by Alice B. Neal New York. New York: J. C. Derby. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. One volume, pp. 40: Illustrated. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington

This is a rare book. These papers were written by Miss Berry, a young lady of Western New York, and made their appearance in Neale's Saturday Evening Gazette. The author, in her school-girl days, evinced her power for pen and ink and pencil sketches; and these most amusing papers were written by her from an impulse of genius she could not control.

Mrs. Bedott is a vulgar, inconsolable widow the centre of a village sewing and literary circle, herself gifted with the art of writing "poitry," of which we have here some most admirable specimens. Since the famous Caudle Lectures of poor Lyman Blanchard, nothing like them has appeared, till Widow Bedott began to pour forth her lamentations in " poitry," and to tell the various methods she took to re

Like her compeers, Hood and Blanchard hundred daputies employed at the cost of Miss Berry was herself subject to deep dejecthe United States, conveyed across the Ohio, tion. Her nature was highly sensitive. Born and given up to their claimant—all this in face to a vivid perception of the ridiculous, she could not control the manifestation of her powers. been in Ohio frequently by the consent of their | With none near to appreciate her genius, or to give its exercise a happy direction, Miss Berry became a lonely child without companionshipat times melancholy almost to despair; mis conceived by those who were about her, and who saw in her reserve and sadness only haughfrom Wisconsin, a gentleman of many virtues tiness and pride. How like the famous Hood and fine social qualities. When his death was was Miss Berry? The most witty of men with

It was while her soul was thus being educa ted, Miss Berry wrote these laughter-inspiring "Widow Bedott Papers," in which are pictured "to the life" the village society of the "rural districts" of New York. Nothing can better evidence the fidelity and graphic power of these pen and ink sketches, than the censure inflicted upon the poor artist, from the circles of society in which she lived.

Miss Berry is no more, and these papers are collected and published by request of her fam-

of the Household of his late Majesty Nussir-u-deen-King of Oude. New York: Redfield. One volume, This Rajah of OUDE, which was once a portion of the Mogul Empire, is now a pensioner of Great Britain, and in point of power resembles, we presume, the King of the Mosquitoes, who has become of late a personage of some consequence. The story of this Eastern Prince is calculated to destroy the dreams of our childhood, derived from the Arabian Nights of Eastern magnificence.

THE IRISH ABBOAD AND AT HOME; at the Court, and the Camp; with Souvenirs of the Brigade. New York: D. Appleton & Co. One Volume, pp. 355. For sale by Robert Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This is a very pleasant book. It is what its title tells of it. These "Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian" of his famous country-ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The spreme Court has adjourned. It will hold a ecial session in April, when a decision will rendered in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in a session in the case of Scott region in the case of to rendered in the case of Scott, noticed in a late number of the Era. It seems to be the impression that the Court will, if possible, evade through this whole history, as often as I see occurred to acquaint the court will be that I intend to digress, through this whole history, as often as I see occurred to the court will be the cour

freshment saloon of the House of Commons, and have a carouse. "Very well," said Fox, "Let us have a game on the road. He who tters the stupidest joke, or makes the worst oun, before we reach St. Stephen's, shall be excused paying his share of the wine. "Agreed," said his companions, Sheridan, and Plowder the historian. The trio had nearly reached Northumberland House, and Fox had not opened his lips. Suddenly a porter, with a are dangling in his hand, rushed into the entre of the party, in order to avoid a passing arriage, and nearly upset Fox. "I beg your ardon," said the man. "No harm done, my riend," replied Fox, "but may I take the liberty of asking you, if that be your own hare, or

vithout further contest. It is full of anecdote, and to us many of hem are new, and of sparkling interest. They meet you, like a friend turning a corner, unexectedly, and to your delight; for, as we have efore said, there is no method adopted by the author to prevent him from following the mpulse of the moment in any direction his umor takes him; but he never runs off without taking the reader along with him, who is always repaid for the excursion he is called

wig?" Sheridan and Plowden "gave in,'

Farmer and his Family in the Wild Karoos of South Africa. By Captain Mayne Reid. With twelve illus trations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. One volume pp. 356. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

This is another of those attractive books which boys delight so much to read, full of adventures with wild animals and wild men, and but very few persons from Weston. There was in the telling of which Captain Reid manages a great deal of hard swearing, but no cheering, o make his readers acquainted with natural history and the history of the races where his tory is placed. There are twelve admirable ctures to this volume, illustrative of the scenes scribed.

ACKSON AND NEW ORLEANS. An authentic Narrative the Memorable Achievements of the American Army under General Jackson before New Orleans, in the winter of 1814-'15. By Alexander Walker. New York: J. C. Derby. One volume, pp. 411. For by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

Forty years has elapsed since the victory of eneral Jackson closed the war with England. t was the crowning glory of American arms and has been followed by most important conquences to the country, not then within the rescience of man. The victory of New Orans has eventuated in the dynasty of General Jackson. But without looking into this book rom any other stand-point than the history of the event itself, it is a contribution to the history of the country. The author has shown great diligence and care in presenting all the ncidents which preceded and took place in the reat battle of the 8th of January, 1815. He nas carefully preserved the names of all the actors in this campaign, and has presented a volume which cannot fail to interest the public, specially those young hearts who love to live ver the perilous events of their country's his-

Pure Myeric and other Poems | Re Philip Ismas Raile author of "Festus." One vol., pp. 159. Boston: Tickno & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington "Politicians," says Taper, in D'Israeli's New Crusade," "care for nothing so much as to have a good cry with which to open a campaign;" and authors are usually very anxious about a good title, and nothing is so who make fortunes by selling books, as a "taking titlepage." Now, we think Mr. Bailey has not been fortunate in his subjects. We have the Mystic for the first poem, and a "Spiritual Legend" for the second. The web of both are alike mystical, and they will be read because they are written by the "author of 'Festus.' " The scheme and aim of this last poem is not unlike the end and aim of "Festus," and is thus expressed on page 138;

And sanctified) another world causate:
The powers of all spirits shall aggrandize;
Make them wise, happy, humble, good, content;
In every thought, design, desire, shall reign,
And glorify Himself unboundedly;
Into their hands* all mortal destinies give,
And bid them rule and bless, wherever stretch His skies.

* The angels.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. The Adventures of my Cousin Smooth. By Timothy Templeton, of Tewksbury, New

Vork. 25 Park Row. 1856. Dernagoguism is the besetting vice of Republics; and the United States being the greatest Republic which the world has ever seen. (for the Republic of Rome was confined, even in its palmiest days, to the city walls,) is more afflicted by it than any other, since the beginning of time. It is only in moments of real peril that the best men are brought to the surace of society, while these "piping times of peace" are characterized by the ascendency f mercenary partisans, whose sole ambitio to wear the titles of official station, vaunt themselves on their brief authority, and revel in the spoils.

It is unlucky for the honor of the country, that the political vermin are not content with the monopoly of domestic honors, but insist on going to foreign lands for the exhibition of their emptiness and vanity. For years past, intelligent Americans have deplored the low standard of character and attainments required of our National representatives abroad, many whom, by their dissipated habits and vulgar panners, have brought dishonor upon the name of American,

Our author has rendered a valuable service to his country by his admirable satire upon the diplomatic vice and folly to which we have

The reader will be particularly amused and nstructed by the chapters devoted to the Ostend Congress, and to the ingenious method which has been discovered for the payment of diplomatic debts. We regret that our narrow limits forbid the making extensive extracts from these humorous sketches. There may be different opinions as to the merits of some of the earlier chapters of the book; but we cannot be mistaken in characterizing those above referred to, and some others, particularly the accounts of the Mixed Commission and the dinner at Mr. Peabody's, as decidedly rich and racy. Every genuiue American will enjoy the most scathing rebuke which the pen of the satirist can give to the vulgar snobism which presumes to represent us officially at the Courts of Europe.

FROM KANSAS .- Chicago, Feb. 26 .- The Missouri Democrat has three letters from Kansas, dated 14th, 15th, and 18th, indicating the probable renewal of hostilities on the 4th of March, which is the time fixed for the inaugu-

Judge Elmore has advised the officers elect not to take the oath of office, as to do so will be treason. Robinson declares that he will take the oath of office, if he is hanged the same has been done already, and more is apprehend ed, from the breaking up of the ice in the West ern rivers. At Cincinnati, some dozen steam ers have been sunk, and several others seriously injured. The destruction of property is stated at \$100,000. The ice gorged above St. Louis moved in huge masses at 8 o'clock on the night of the 26th ultimo. Six or eight steamers were

their influence to prevent further incursions into the Territory, as they will be obliged to open avenues of trade with the East, through other States, if their trade through Missouri continues THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—A let ter from the Lake Superior copper mines, under date of January 8, says: "The amount of cop-

SUPPOSED SAFETY OF THE PACIFIC.-Halifax, Feb. 29.—The passengers by the America through this whole history, as often as I see occasion of the great questions involved, and dispose of the case on some technicality.

The second of the great questions involved, and dispose of the case on some technicality.

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The second of the great questions involved, and dispose of the case on some technicality.

The second of the great questions involved, and dispose of the case on some technicality.

The second of the great questions involved, and the time specific returning. The Balliating with yours. You, Mr. President, and the country during the coming year will not vary much from five thousand seven hundred tons, of seventy per cent. copper, or about one thousand seven hundred tons, of seventy per cent. copper, or about one thousand seven hundred tons, of seventy per cent. Copper, or about one thousand seven hundred tons, of seventy per cent. Copper, or about one thousand seven hundred tons, of seventy per cent. Copper, or about one thousand seven the country during the coming year will not vary much from five thousand se

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE NATIONAL presuming upon its prestige, is now suffering itself to be ruled by old Whigs, and the meanesentatives of Massachusetts, has at last is d

The gentlemen named, being loudly called for, responded as follows: Charles Reemelin

Cries of "Reemelin," "Reemelin," brought Mr. Reemelin, of Ohio, to the stand. He felt a degree of embarrassment in addressing the Convention, as to what he should say. He wished to give a few simple ideas on what he considered the main issues involved in the coming Presidential campaign. One of these, cipal officers in the late election in Georgetown, more important than the one mentioned in the various discussions to-day—for it lay at the basis—was, that the People should rebuke the official insolence of their accidental President.
The Administration in Washington had started out with the intention to crush Liberty and the People of the United States. He thought it important one plank of the platform to be adopted should be the diminution of the patronage of the Executive; that the President should cease to be the regulator of newspapers; the only source of honor and emolument. And not only should this patronage be taken away, but the powers and functions of the General Government should be diminished. For it was perfectly plain that, if in the course of twenty years the expenses of the Government had risen from fifteen millions to fifty millions, and in every Presidential contest three or four are about to settle there. The "law and order men" across the Missouri river, swear that they are coming over "to clear out all the Abolitionhundred millions should be fixed as a prey for the country, we cannot long have peaceful times. The President should be rebuked for interfering, not only in general elections, but in State, and even in township elections. The power of appointing postmasters, who are lo-Kansas speech at Platte City. The meeting only consisted of about two hundred. No Pro-Slavery men were there from this place, and country, should be taken away. All possible emptation should be removed from the Execu-

addition to the subject just treated of. They had erred in permitting the South to charge sectionalism upon them. He would have it impressed upon the public mind that the Gen-eral Government was guided by one idea, and that was Sectionalism. [Cheers.] He would that recognised no North, no South, no East, no West; but Freedom everywhere, in every State and Territory. He meant that to be his guiding star; but he also held that the foreign policy of the Government should be for the whole country, and not for one interest or labor expect to see an army of fifteen thousau's "Ruffians" invade the Territory. We hope to see these emigrants come in crowds this sprint, and they will surely be disappointed, if they lone. He thought facts and arguments innumerable exist in history, that the South has always endeavored to force the foreign policy to their behests. This had its original in the letter of John C. Calhoun to Lord Aberdeen. The Democratic party had been induced to adopt Slavery. He hoped to show the world, when they had elected a Republican President, hearts, work out their purification, and drive

that Slavery is only temporary.

The speaker referred to the subject of popuar sovereignty, and to Pierce's course on the Kansas question. The stand taken by the Ex-ecutive was such as Napoleon Bonaparte em-ployed to enforce his claims to the Empire. According to Pierce, he was right. Why, whoever heard of popular sovereignty abolishing itself and establishing empire? Napoleon the Little followed his uncle's example, and was chosen Emperor by French votes. If he had not been elected, he would have done as Pierce is doing in Kansas-attempt to force it down the throats of the people with arms. He had had a conversation with a slaveholder, who was about emigrating to Kansas. He was complaining he advocated popular sovereignty. The speaker opposed the Kansas bill, and asked the reason. "Sir," he replied, "you are going to Kansas with fifteen slaves: are you willing that the popular vote shall decide whether you shall not allow the question of property to be voted upon, I will not that of human rights." [Applause. The Southern man argued sensibly. It was never pretended that popular sovereignty should prohibit Slavery, but establish it, or i never would have been given a chance.

The Democratic orators and Pierce seem to assert that the framers of the United States Constitution did what Congress, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas bill, had done. He would see what there was in such a fool doctrine. In the Convention, the question as to Slavery was this: Slaveholders knew that, under this clause relalive to the commerce of the States, Congress had the power to abolish the slave trade, and they therefore introduced a clause that Con-gress should not pass such a law till 1808. Now, in that Convention, Washington, the great man whose birthday was celebrated to-day by the starting of a new race of freemen, [cheers,] of whom to be asked why he was venerated would be an insult, and he must admi that the boisterous applause with which his memory is greeted was inappropriate — Washing ton. Madison, Franklin, and Jefferson, were in that Convention—men who understood perfectly the functions and powers of Government with whom jealousy of power was the great idea. They fixed a certain time, and then abolished the slave trade, on the great princible that it was wrong. In accordance with the dea of popular sovereignty, Congress should now call upon the Southern States to say at the ballot-box whether the slave trade should be abolished-to South Carolina! But they them-

selves would refuse to do so, because they know it would be wrong.
Why did he, (the speaker,) with the above principles, deny the right of the people to de-cide for or against Slavery? Because the Con-stitution said that man had certain inalienable rights. He did not hold his rights at the beck of Ohio, or any other State. No human authority could make the traine in blood right.

by which Slavery exists at all. It was prescription, and not by statutory enactment.

He referred, with hesitancy, to the subject o mericanism. He hoped the Convention would ment of where they stand on this question. He was a foreigner by birth; and the hardest thing The New Orleans papers have intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 5th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the 11th. These advices, he had to complain of was, that he had to ask himself whether he was an American. however, furnish nothing that is new. They confirm the reports heretofore published of the capture of Puebla by the band of revolutionists

under Col. Hayro y Tamariz, who entered that city on the 24th of January. Tamariz had with him about 2,400 men, and the papers say that born abroad. This question had separated hearts that never were anything but American. This question was as tender and as delicate as the Slavery question to the South, and was as likely to end in the same evils. He knew that the honest Catholic had turned with fresh zeal to their religion, and their children, who have farmerly been in attendance upon Protestants, had been taken away. The persecution proved itself a folly, for it froze up, where a different policy would have expanded a proper feeling. With some few remarks upon the questionable taste of throwing discredit upon a Legis lature which had just gained a Republican vic-IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—New York, February 28.—The steamer Star of the West, from Nicaragua, arrived this morning.

On the 10th inst. a decree was promulgated at the city of Grenada, by Gen. Walker, annexing the whole Mosquito territory as an integral portion of Nicaragua. Shortly afterward the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Col. Kinney, arrived from San Juan, and had an audience with Gen. Walker. On the following day Col. Kinney.

tery, the gentleman concluded.
On the second day of the Convention, and immediately after the address and declaration of principles, presented by the Committee on Resolutions, had been read—

Mr. Reemelin stepped forward, and in reply to some one near him, who begged him to let

the question be taken, commenced by saying: "No! I have a duty to perform, and I will do it fearlessly!" He then consinued:
The resolutions and platform as just read, if
I can judge them from the cursory reading, I

approve as far as they go. There may appear on closer scrutiny some shades of differences, but in the main the principles set forth are right. There is, however, an omission, both in the address and resolutions, which I deplore. I allude to the total absence of any allusion to

est of them at that—a party in which true Democrats are now step-children, because Fed-eralism now rules the household; but severe as that struggle may be to you to decide upon—leaving the mere Democratic outer garment—that struggle is aggravated for every adopted citizen, because the party to him has been, not only the embodiment of his principles, it was to him the bulwark of his social and political rights as a citizen and a man. You, sir, and I, know why the German vote has been cast, almos as a unit, for the Democratic nominees; and we know the influences which have drawn the adopted citizens, in mass, to the Democratic organization, or rather, let me say, the prejudices which have repelled them from the other

make men, generally, become Democrats or conservatives, according to natural, education al, or social causes, from having their legiti mate effect upon the adopted citizen. This I have ever regretted, because I foresaw the ill consequences which would flow from such a state of politics. It has bred Know Nothing ism, and it has embittered native prejudices. It has drawn upon unoffending inhabitants the wrath of politicians.

I had hoped that the great principles of Lil erty, which shine out so cheeringly out of your address and platform, would have induced you to speak out without reserve, upon the Native American question; and that, henceforth, false Americanism would be dead, and that in its

This state of things was an unnatural one.

prevented—and in a Republic this is of the very first importance—those influences which

ism, and that it would occupy such a position as would permit the adopted citizen to adopt or reject his political party, from the same gen eral reasoning which influences the native ci sume to speak for the Germans of the United States. Whether the old influences are to continue, which give such strength to the Demo-cratic party; or whether the adopted citizens will, with generous confidence, overlook your silence; and whether, trusting to the glorious not say to the South, we wish to establish a North, but that he objected to the exclusive establishment of the South. He wanted a party not come from the hearts of narrow nativists." is not for me to say. This I do know: that however dark the mind may be, one ray of light, one great, honest principle, will, if tho oughly adopted, regenerate it, by ultimately driving out the bad principles which had prevailed in it; and, in this sense, I am free to say that the applause, which I saw was sincere, with which the principles of the address were cheered by many who were well known to be members of the "Order," has given me a hope and

> hearts, work out their purification, and drive out of them the unhealthy, illiberal fogs and mists of Know Nothingism.
>
> I shall have to report upon the proceedings of this Convention to my constituents. I shall reflect long and well upon all I have seen. I will not anticipate my own decision, nor that of my constituents; but of this you may be assured, we will decide without prejudice, as

a faith that the spirit of freedom, of liberality,

sober reason shall dictate.

You may ask me why I do not offer as amendment to the address or the resolution I answer, because I am too proud to beg as a favor, what I claim as a right. I want no resolutions which spring from mere policy. I would not now accept any Anti-Know Nothing plank in your platform. We, adopted citizens, do not want liberal paper resolutions; we want a liberality which is a conviction and an honest sentiment, and not one which emanates from expediency. To now add anything to your platform, after the remarks made by me, woul hold your slaves or not?" "You must be a lay you open to the suspicions and doubts of both the adopted and the native citizens. In conclusion, let me say, that when I speak

> always the misapprehension to which it lays me, and the Germans generally, open. Do not misunderstand us. We are Germans by birth, Americans by choice. We never shall forget our native homes—we love, we venerate them—but we love, too, with equal tenderness, the land of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson. Bitter prejudices force upon us the necessity of speaking of ourselves as Germans. The distinction was made by others, before it was made by us; and we will hail, as an augury of better days, the time when, socially and po litically, all will act upon the motto of ty, Equality, and Fraternity." Then, Native Americans will see, in a German's love of his fatherland and of his native language, no bar to his being an American, and to his being a co-patriot. Then, too, the native German wil in Native Americans only fellow-citizens with whom he differs only in the accident birth, but with whom he agrees in loving and

promoting the welfare of a common country. LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax, Feb. 29 .- The steamer America rom Liverpool on Saturday, the 16th instant, has arrived at this port. Her advices are one week later than those by the Asia at New York on Sunday last.

There was still some excitement in England

with regard to American affairs, but the feeling was not general. The news of the appointment had produced a good effect in calming the fear of war, consequent on the proposed withdrawa of Mr. Buchanan.

In the British House of Commons, on the

15th February, a debate occurred, in which Mr. Roebuck called attention to the relations of England with the United States. He moved the production of the correspondence on the subject; but he desired first a specific answer to the question, "What instructions were given pression of opinion, on the part of the House, that they were no parties to the violation of the laws of the United States. Mr. Harding seconded the motion, and Lord Palmerston defended the Government, stating that the correspondence would be provided as soon as the last dispatch of the American Government was answered. He then uttered a fierce invective against Roebuck, styling him the mouthpiece of calumnies uttered in the United States, and The response was right. He was an American. [Cheers.] The same question was asked as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord Pal gan. [Cheers.] The same question of every man born abroad.

Malone Raymond, (the Irish comedian.)

What right have you to be born abroad? [Great tries was inseparably bound up with the continuance of friendly relations.

A Liverpool correspondent gives a rumor that the Derby and Gladstone parties each had held secret meetings to consider the course to be pursued respecting American difficulties. The Derbyites decided to support Palmerston, in order to resone English honor from Beauth. in order to rescue English honor from Repub endeasor to do all in their power to shun a rupture with the United States.

The Peace Congress was to meet in Paris the week succeeding the departure of the steamer

America. The non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pasha was expected to delay the opening of the Congress till probably the 21st of March but they were daily expected. It was said that Austria and France both wished the admission of Prussia to the Conferences, but Palmerston positively refused. A Vienna correspondent of the Times asserts that France and Austria have an understanding as to the fifth point, and that England will be outvoted in the Conference, it she attempts to make a sine qua non of dis-arming the eastern coast of the Black Sea. France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to the non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of courses in all the ports of the Clack Sea; but neither France now Austria considered the razing of the Russian forts on the Circassian coasts as demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black Sea port. The London Times betrays some anxiety as to England's success in the approaching

alinde to the total absence of any allusion to the Know Nothing question. There is in the address something about the alien and sedition laws; but I have not been able to see, during the reading, much force in it.

Whether it is wise thus to ignore one of the great questions of the day, and to confine your political action to one subject, is a question of policy, in which I have my opinion, you have yours. I am in the minority, and I do not expect to change the result by the remarks I am making.

This much, however, is certain: your omission to speak out on the so-called "American"

The Russians had evacuated the Turkish port of Armenia, and retired to Eaivan. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Flour is dull, at a decline of 6d. per barrel Corn had declined 1s. per quarter. Pork was quiet, at 80s. for mess. Beef was quiet, and prices a trifle lower. Bacon had declined 3s @ 4s. per cwt.
The London money market was more stri

gent. Consols closed at 901 @ 901. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 4 .- The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at Sandy Hook early this forenoon, with three days later dates from Europe. Her news comprises nothing of striking import-

The Peace Conference was to meet at Paris on the 23d. The envoys had all arrived, and confidence in the establishment of peace had been restored.

The Baltic left Liverpoo! on the 20th of Feb-

The excitement upon the American question A large force of British troops is to be con centrated in Canada. The Baltic arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock

The Africa arrived out on the 18th.

The London Times announces that the 80th Regiment and several battalions of Rifles were about to be dispatched to Canada; and that several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful military force in that province. It is rumored that almost every regiment attached to the home service has received intimations that their services may be required in Canada.

A most valuable addition to the juvenile library. Almost valuable addition to the juvenile library. stead would rise pure and liberal Republicanrequired in Canada.

The money market continues extremely tight-the demand being in excess of the supafterwards declined to 90½@90%, at which quotations closed. The Rothschilds, it is said, propose taking the new loan.

Nuch men announcement of the new loan to 91½, but afterwards declined to 90½@90%, at which quotations closed. The Rothschilds, it is said, propose taking the new loan.

Much gossip is in circulation about the Peace Conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia sincerely desires peace; but if peace is not made within three or four weeks, at farthest, from the opening of the Conference, serious difficulties may interfere with the final settlement of the question. Lord Clarendon had a private interview with the Emperor Napoleon immediately after his arrival at Paris.

The Duke of Norfolk is dead. A mulatto girl was found secreted on board

the ship Asterian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

France.—An article in the Assemblee Na tionale, touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, in England, has elicited some remark, and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

Asia.—On the 5th of January, six battalion

of Russians surprised a battalion of Turks near Zudgdidi. The latter retreated, leaving their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burned the Pasha's Palace and several vil-Russia.—Grand Duke Nicholas, a brother of the Czar, has been married to Alexander Pe-

trons, the Princess of Oldenburg. THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL. - Canandaigua, Feb. 27 .- A large number of delegates arrived here yesterday afternoon and evening, and more are expected to-day. It is thought

the Convention will not adjourn until to-mor The statement that was made at Philadelphia that Mr. Fillmore was not a member, was flatv contradicted by the President of Council No 177, of Buffalo, who grave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of LITERARY NOTICES. each of the degrees was administered to Mr. EDITOR'S TABLE. Fillmore, and that he is a member of the Order in good standing. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order

TRAINS BLOCKED UP BY SNOW .- Springfield Mass., Feb. 19 .- The recent snow storm,

blocking up the railroad, has caused the utmost confusion in the trains. An immense snow bank on Long Meadow detained some of the trains all night. Nine engines, with the trains congregated, succeeded in forcing a passage this morning. ILLINOIS ANTI-NEBRASKA STATE CONVENTION

Chicago, Feb. 26 .- The Illinois Anti-Nebraska State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, to be elected next fall, has been designated to meet at Bloomington on the 23d COL. FREMONT'S LAND CLAIM. - Washington

Feb 19 .- Col Fremont's warrant for the Mariposa tract of land in California was argued today by the Land Commissioner.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Trumbull's ease was again discussed

In the House, the Deficiency Bill was lost and, on a motion to reconsider, a long and tedious debate arose.

ady, a member of my family, had been suffering for aid had been consulted, that great fears were entertained that the disease with her, as with so many others, migh speedily terminate in death. I was induced, through the persuasion of a friend, to try your Dr. Wistar's Balsam e. felt entirely relieved of the attack.

Very respectfully, yours, Dr. Sern W. Fowle, Boston, Muss. If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

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